demand. For this reason the enginemen are expected to stand out for their rights as they see them, thereby defeating the purposes for which the conference is held.

ONE YEAR'S WORK FOR OMAHA

the toes of people who had received benefits under the old system.

MR. ROSEWATER ON OMAHA. Even at headquarters it is thought the con-ference will be productive only of a large crop of dissatisfaction.

TOO MANY COOKS ON HAND. R. C. Bonney of Vinton, Ia., who is here as the representative of Grand Chief Ram-say of the telegraphers, stated to a Bee re-porter yesterday that there appeared to be a wrong impression abroad in regard to the position of the members of the federated board toward the members of the American

The federated board is composed of the representatives of the various organizations on the Union Pacific system which had con-tracts with the company before it went into the hands of the receivers and which they maintain are still binding upon the receivers of the company. The American Railway union is not one of these and the membera of the organizations which are say that the coming in of any other organization now only means a needle's complication of present dif-ficulties. They say that the organizations represented in the federated board comprise a very large majority of all the men on the system who are affected by the present dif-ferences and that as they have a standing both in court and before the receivers they have a means at their disposal to settle the differences which an organization outside has not and cannot have. If they succeed in settling the matter those who are not members of the organizations they represent will derive the same benefits from that settlement as the members themselves.
The receivers and the courts have recog-

nized the right of the members of the federated board to speak for the men in the departments of the service they represent and have declined to meet others. Any attempt to force recognition on the part of others will only result in detriment to the whole of the men employed on the system who are affected by the present differences. In this position Mr. Bonney said there was no ill-will toward any organization which had for its object the betterment of the condition of labor, but in this instance the American Railway union only represented a small por-tion of the men on the system who were affected and the special organizations of each class of employes represented practically all of them. For this reason they thought the other organizations should stand aside and not needlessly antagonize the position of Mr. Clark when no good and only harm could

There was a rumor in circulation among the men yesterday that General Solicitor Thurston was about to retire from the conference between Mr. Clark and the men concerning the wage schedule. The rumor was scoffed at at headquarters, however, and no authentic confirmatory news concerning the matter can be obtained.

Abandons a Kansas Line.

In conformity with an order made some time ago by the circuit court, the Leavenworth, Topeka & Southwestern railroad. which runs between Leavenworth and Meridan Junction in Kansas, a distance of some sixty odd miles, and which has been jointly operated by the Union Pacific and Fe, was practically abandoned evening, not a wheel turning yesterday. Mail pouches sent to regular trains Friday evening were returned to the Leavenworth postoffice, the postal officials being notified that the road would not be operated for the present at least, in view of the small receipts re-ceived from its operation. There are only ave postoffices on the line, two of these which can be reached by another road, but three will have to go without mails until the postal authorities can arrange for new

In the petition which the receivers flight they stated that the road held a stock interest in the company in conjunction with the Santa Fe and asked that it be considered as apart from the trust estate, which Judge Dundy granted. The dilapidated engine which has been doing the work on the road and which should have been relegated to the scrap heap long ago was called in yesterday, leaving the road without motive power and consequently the 'wheels don't go round" any more. The road has been a debt weight on the Union Pacific and Santa Fe, never having been

Rallway Notes.

Friday the Santa Fe reduced rates from Los Angeles to St. Louis \$2, making the rate now \$25.50 instead of \$27.50 via Kansas This reduction is made apparently to meet the cut rates made by scalpers on the

The switchmen and the Knights of Labor who were present to participate in the con-ference between Mr. Clark and the employes, have gone home in view of Mr. Clark's refusal to treat with only the men affected by the proposed new rules.

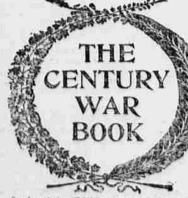
At the Point of Death.

NEW YORK, March 17 .- Commodore William D. Whiting, who was one of the officers connected with Commodore Perry's cers connected with Commodore Perry's famous expedition to Japan, is ill at the point of death at his home, West Forty-lifth street. Commodore Whiting is blind and is usually accompanied in his travels through the city by his wife. The couple attempted to cross Broadway at Thirty-fourth street one blustering day in January. Before his wife could see an approaching carriage he was run down. His hip was fractured and Bright's disease set in, from the effects of which it is expected he will die.

Preferred Death to Imprisonment BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 17 .- Charles Fleming, a negro convict, attemped to escape from the street gang today and so of Commissioner Burkhalter, who was on horseback, overtook him, and, drawing his pistbl, commanded him to surrender. The negro quickly snatched the officer's pistol, fired one ball into Burkhalter, another into his horse, killing the animal, and buried a third in his own brain, dying instantly. cape from the street gang today and Street

DENVER, March 17.—Governor Waite today issued a proclamation naming Friday, April 20, as Arbor day.

NUMBER 2. Sunday, March 18, 1894.



MAGNIFI ESTLY ILLUSTRATED.

SERIES NO. 4. Sunday, Mar. 18, 1894.

DICTIONARY.

Only that number of the book corresponding with the series number of the coupons presented, will be delivered.

NE Sunday and Three Week-day coupons, with 15 cents in coin. will buy one part of The American Encyclopedic Dictionary. Send or bring to The Bee Office.

> Mail should be addressed to DICTIONARY DEPARTMENT.

Commercial Club Celebrates Its First Anniversary with Speeches and Banquet.

ACTIVITY THAT HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE

Encouraging Reports from Officers and Bureaus and Congratulatory Addresses from Loyal Citizens-City's Achievements and Needs-Who Were There.

The first anniversary banquet and cele bration of the Commercial club was held last evening. Two hundred representative business men, capitalists and professional men of Omaha assembled at the club rooms at 6 o'clock.

The banquet rooms were profusely decorated with red, white and blue bunting and "Old Glory." A large shield in the nation's colors adorned the wall in the rear of the toastmaster's chair. Above it, framed in smilax, was a likeness of the Nestor of the club, W. A. L. Gibbon. The tables were artistically decorated with palms, smilax and potted plants, some of the latter being in bloom. The tables were arranged in T shape. A flood of electricity gave an enchanting appearance to the scene, while the Sutorius Mandolin club added to the pleasures of the occasion by beautiful selections. Chief Wright and a picked corps of trained waiters expedited the service of supplying the guests with a menu, which was fully up to the usual standard of exllence prepared by Caterer Fred Hartman. The responses to toasts were limited to en minutes each and the reports of officers were also brief, necessitated by the length

of the program.

President Gibbon occupied the chair of honor. A shamrock nestled in his coat lapel in commemoration of St. Patrick's day. Upon President Gibbon's right were ex-Governor Saunders, John L. Webster and F. A. Fitzpatrick, while Dr. George L. Miller, Edward Rosewater and W. H. Roberson oc cupied seats upon his left.

At 3 o'clock the dishes were cleared away and the president called the anniversary meeting to order.

PRESIDENT GIBBON'S ADDRESS. The opening address was made by Mr. libbon. He reviewed the history of the club since its organization. The speaker dwelt upon the object of the club and its work, past, present and future. said that some had erroneously criti

cised the club because it was large and un "We bend the knee at no particular altar," he continued, "we worship at no political shrine. Our only motto and creed is 'Omaha.' The time has come when we altar." must stand together on every issue where the interests of Omaha are at stake. We must see to it that railway rates are fair and do not discriminate, or else we cannot build up our manufacturing interests Omaha has been discriminated against for years by the railways, not because the railways are particularly malicious toward Omaha, but because this community, until one year ago, was behind other cities in concentrated effort for better rates and justice in transportation. United action and organization of business men is a solid phalanx which will bring the railways to terms. You cannot expect too much from a child only one year old, but the Commer-cial club has accomplished considerable

toward securing a revision of tariffs favor-able to Omaha." The speaker then cited a number of instances to substantiate his assertions. Gibbon reviewed the progress made in securing favorable responses from the owners of industrial plants in other cities which contemplate removal to a transmissouri local-There was some prospect, he said, of securing a new sugar refinery, tannery, dry goods house, shoe factory and several other industries which would increase the popuation of Omaha and add to its commercial development. He said that the excuse of many railways that Omaha was entitled to "in and out" basis, was because this city was regarded by some as not being a terminal. He thought that the lever to bring about a radical change of sentiment in this respect would be a new union depot. Commissioner Utt and Chairman Weller of the executive committee were on the program, but were unavoidably detained in Texas, where they are uphoiding Omaha commercial interests at the cattlemen's convention at Fort Worth.

SECRETARY'S REPORT. Secretary Drexel read his official monthly eport and briefly reviewed the progress of

the club. He said "The growth of the club has been pheno-nenal, increasing from sixty-three to 722 in nine months. Since January 7, fifty-sever names have been added, making the total membership to date 779. It is hoped that this membership can be increased to 1,000 before July 1, 1894. A box, to be termed the suggestion box, will be placed in a prominent place in the rooms at once, and it is desired and hoped that any member hav-ing a friend or acquaintance who he might have reason to expect would wish to become a member of the club, drop the name in this box and the secretary will gladly call upon the party and endeavor to secure the appli-cation. This box will also be, as its name implies, a receptacle for suggestions or com-

'Sixty-three meetings of various kinds by club committees, bureaus and outside representative bodies have been held in the rooms since the first of the year. Those by the executive committee have been especially well attended and not only profitable to the club, but especially profitable to the city at large. Especially cially have efforts been put forth to secure the location of profitable enterprises. Several local interests have been materially strengthened financially, giving increased output and correspondingly increased employment. One new bureau has been created that for arranging for a system of autumnal festivities. This is with a view of securing a large influx of visitors at stated occa-sions, greatly benefiting the commercial and especially the hotel and restaurant interests. Conventions have been secured, notably that of the Interstate Irrigation association, and of the Congregationalists, to be held here in May, I think. These will be two of great pecuniary value to our hotels,

"In conclusion I must again acknowledge obligations to the officers and members of of the club for the kindly assistance afforded me at all times and beg the privilege of again soliciting an increased effort from one and all to swell the membership and the at-tendance, in which case I promise you that the club will wield an influence for the good of Omaha that will fully compensate you for any energy displayed in that direction."

REPORTS FROM BUREAUS. Chairman George M. Tibbs of the bureau of jobbers and importers made an encourag-ing report of the work accomplished by an organized effort on the part of the jobbers. He cited a great growth in the jobbing in-terests of the city as a result of "pulling together" for the commercial interests of the Gate City and said that Omaha in the future would occupy a position in the west-ern jobbing world second to none. Ex-Governor Alvin Saunders, as chairman

of the real estate bureau, reported that a part of the recent work accomplished by part of the recent work accomplished by the bureau was bringing about uniformity of property valuation for the benefit of people at home and abroad, who made inquiries with relation to realty. The speaker re-ported an increased activity in real estate circles and that Omaha realty was in better shape now than it has been for three years. Values were firm and there was an increased

demand for good property. He advocated the Platte canal project. George H. Payne of the bureau of information followed with a brief report in which he advocated judicious advertising of Omaha as a magnet around which success will always cluster. He said that the eyes of eastern capitalists were now on the great intermediate country of the west, of which Omaha was the heart and lungs. Now was the time to strike, he said in conclusion, and sat down amid prolonged applause. C. W. Lyman spoke on "Credits and Col-C. W. Lyman spoke on "Credits and Col-lections," and discussed the present sys-tem on "country checks," and upheid the action of the Omaha Clearing House asso-ciation in rescinding the old system last July. He said the result had been satisfac-tory to the banks, but it had stepped upon

Mr. Edward Rosewater responded to the toast of "Omaha." He spoke as follows: "There never has been a time since I first set foot on Omaha soil that I have not been gratified to speak upon the subject of Omaha. I have seen Omaha grow from a village to its present metropolitan magnitude, and I hope to see it attain a place as the greatest

'Omaha has proudly passed through the recent financial depression more satisfac-torily than any other city of its size in the United States. During the trying times of the recent financial distress. Omaha has stood with financial solidity and met its obligations with comparatively few failures. Other cities were not so fortunate. I am not going to dwell upon any statistics of our wonderful resources, because they have been published time and again. Omaha is the center of a great agricultural belt. What Omaha needs to assist in its development is more factories and increased jobbing facilities. The growth of Omaha to its present tions has been a gratifying Within recent years there have been many public improvements, including many miles of paved streets. Omaha business men should cultivate the Iowa trade because Iowa territory, from a commercial standpoint, belongs to Omaha. Council Bluffs s only a suburb of Omaha and if the proper effort of capital and energy is made Platts mouth and other adjacent towns will be suburban possibilities of the near future.

"Omaha must go forward or else stand still and there are too many public spirited citizens in this community to allow it to stand still. The future of Omaha depends upon unanimity of action, the confidence of capital and the establishment of factories which will give work to the unemployed and create a permanent industrial and commercial activity."
Dr. George L. Miller spoke upon "Omaha

in 1900." He referred to his predictions made years ago when his ideas were laughed at as visionary. He complimented Mr. Rose-water as the "little giant of the western oress." and heartily commended him for the sentiments just expressed in his response to 'Omaha.' Dr. Miller said that Chicago at one time in its earlier history was disheart-ened, but the marvelous enterprise of its business men and the confidence of its bankers pulled it through and rescued it from the gulf of despondency. The doctor proceeded to give some medicine in alopathic loses to some of the bankers and capitalists and ruminate too much on "cent per cent" and frowned on some public enterprise which would, if properly encouraged, blossom into a reality which would build up Omaha. Much also depended upon the newspapers. He had always preached the gospel of "Omaha" since the day it was the grazing ground of the buffalo and the home of the Indian. He praised ex-Governor Saunders for the valuable services rendered in ploneer days. Omaha's position in 1900, he thought, depended upon the men Omaha whom he faced. Unity should be the watchword. Greed

for personal wealth should be secondary to creating a wealth of commerce and industry. The other would be the ultimate sequel. Dr Miller said that none of the great cities were created solely on commercial lines. Factories are what build up communities, and what Omaha wants is an impetus to its industries. Build the canal, he continued, and utilize water power. Some capitalists who were suffering with apathy and dis-couraged industrial development could "postpone the glory of Omaha, but that was all. Foreign capital would possibly step in. H stated that Mr. Ferris and others of national renown were becoming interested in the project, and it would be built. In conclusion, Dr. Miller predicted 500,000 inhabitians within the next decade, and 250,000 people would be the census of Omaha within five years. The greatest enthusiasm greeted hese statements. Walter B. Wilkins sang a vocal solo.

Warren Switzler delivered an able address

which was heartily encored. OTHER TOASTS.

on the "Duty of Membership" and dwelt upon the advantages thereof. Lucien B. Copeland's vocal solo was well received, after which sponded to "The Influence the Club Has Wielded." He complimented the officers of the organization and its worthy object, coupled with the interests of Omaha. The club has demonstrated what has hitherto been regarded as impossible in Omaha, namely, a harmonious unity of action among business men. As a sentiment-maker h business men. As a sentiment-maker he said the club was only second to the newspapers; it has brought railways to a realization of its power; there were bright prospects of new industrial plants being secured through the influence of the club. Mr. Roberson presented a new idea for the consideration of the club. He thought it would

be a good idea to establish a bureau of pro-motion to encourage increased facilities of home industries and assist deserving business men of limited means to develop their plants. He believed in such judicious assistance. It would build up commerce and make the people who render them help at the right time a substantial return for their substantial evidences of confidence.

"What the Club Can Do" received the attention of John L. Webster, who, in sub-stance, referred to the progress of Nebraska and Omaha and said that while the agricultural resources of the state had been a potential factor in the prosperity of the commonwealth, a country given up entirely to agriculture can produce no great city. He cited New Orleans, Charleston and other localities as cities that attained a certain growth and then stood still. Manufacturing industries, he said, constituted the life-blood of commerce. The club should encourage manufacturing. Home industries should be encouraged. The investment of capital in factories meant employment to wage earners, who would spend their money in the community in which they resided and stimulate growth of all pursuits. He urged the club to secure factories for Omaha.

An address by Superintendent Frank A. Fitzpatrick on "Unity of Effort" completed the program. It was listened to with marked attention and elicited much favorable com-

ment.

Among those who attended were: C. W. Lyman, Henry W. Yates, George L. Miller, Dan Farrell, ir., C. L. Coleman, W. A. L. Gibbon, B. M. Webster, George Heimrod, Charles Weller. William Lyle Dickey, Thomas A Creigh, A. B. Somers, John A. Wakefield, F. M. Frye, M. C. Peters, William I. Kierstead, R. C. Moore, W. S. Balduff, H. C. Akin, Chris Hartman, G. H. Payne, ex-Governor Saunders, Harry O'Neil, Sol Blotcky, L. R. Cottrell, Charles D. Sol Blotcky, L. R. Cottrell, Charles D. Thompson, E. L. Palmer, B. L. Baldwin, H. Thompson, E. L. Palmer, B. L. Baldwin, H. D. Neely, W. S. Rector, Edward Rosewater, John T. Evans, G. M. O'Brien, W. W. Umsted, Z. T. Lindsey, I. A. Medlar, W. S. Poppleton, J. A. Ruhl, H. C. Dinkins, Adolph Meyer, M. W. Ryerson, Henry Pundt, S. E. Benson, C. S. Dickey, H. T. Clarke, L. D. Holmes, N. P. Fell, H. T. Wyman, W. W. Slabaugh, C. W. Hill, W. S. King, P. L. Perine, W. F. Allen, H. F. Cady, Martin Langdon, Aarou Chadwick, H. M. McClanahan, W. H. Roberson, F. B. Kennard, A. P. Tukey, C. E. Clapp, M. G. Perkins, F. A. Fitzpatrick, R. S. Horton, E. M. Bartlett, C. C. George, H. J. Penfold, Jay Northrup, William T. Roblinson, John Gordon, George Hannibal Crosby, Arthur English, E. L. Magnus, S. R. Patton, Charles Gordon, George Hannibal Crosby, Arthur English, E. L. Magnus, S. R. Patton, Charles F. Drexel, L. D. Copeland, Walter Wilkins, Major Wilcox, G. M. Tibbs, W. N. Babcock, C. N. Dietz, George N. Hicks, Euclid Martin, N. A. Kuhn, C. S. Montgomery, W. J. Pischer, Judge Fassett, John L. Webster, Warren Switzler, Judge Ambrose, W. T. Kelly, W. V. Morse, G. A. Coe, T. W. Blackburn, Clem Chase, Charles S. Lobinger, E. W. Burroughs, J. C. Howard, H. S. Ford, J. H. Pratt, J. H. McCulluch, H. Baldrige, Major Clarkson, John Hobrecker, Jr., and others.

Broken Bank's Cashier Arrested. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 17 .- A. B. Crawford, ex-cashier of the defunct American National bank of this city, has been arrested charged with embezzling \$16,000 of the bank funds and endorsing worthless notes for his brother, which will bring the total shortage up to \$30,000. He was re-

Looking for Gamblers. The police were out last night looking for gambling that was being done on the quiet. They visited the cigar store run by H. C. Flaby and Frank Samson, 1715 St. Mary's avenue, and took therefrom a full equipment for a gambling house. The proprietors were locked up, charged with keeping gambling devices.

Brawny Men of the Dark Blue Pull Away from the Cambridge Crew.

Historic Course on the Thames Covered in Good Time-Losyr Demoralized Long Before the Elush-Crowds Well Entertained The Crews.

RESULT OF THE GREAT 'VARSITY BOAT RACE

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.) LONDON, March 17 .- The fifty-first boat ace between crews representing Oxford university and Cambridge university boat clubs took place this morning over the usual four-mile two-furlong course from Putney bridge to the ship at Mortlake. Oxford won by three and one-half lengths.

There was no wind and the water was smooth this morning when boat enthusiasts commenced at gray dawn to gather on the tow paths bridges, river banks and other points of vantage. On all sides were to be seen the colors of the rival universities, the dark blue of Oxford and the light blue of Cambridge, but these colore were plentifully Intermixed with the green of Old Erin, for this year, for the second time only in the history of these great aquatic contests, was the race pulled on St. Patrick's day. The race of 1869, when Oxford won by three lengths, was also rowed on St. Patrick's day, the time of the winner then being 20 minutes, 50 seconds.

Oxford was the favorite in the betting, odds of 2 and 3 and 5 to 1 being laid on the dark blues. Cambridge did not go to the water for a breath this morning, but the crew selected to defend the light blue indulged in a walk before breakfast. At 9:10 a. m. the mist was clearing away and at the beginning of the race the haze lifted almost completely and showed the old river covered with vessels of all sorts and sizes and many thousands of people lining the banks, crowding the windows and making the house tops black with sightseers. The duke of York was on the umpire's launch in company with other distinguished people. Almost at the last moment a change was made in the Cambridge crew, Finch being substituted for Hope as bow oarsman of the light blue

Loud cheers greeted the crew as they made their appearance above Putney bridge pre-paratory to taking up the positions for the start. Cambridge was the first to show up on the water and the blue boat was also the first to take up its position preparatory to the start.

HOW THEY PREPARED. After the customary course of strict train-

ing at home, the two crews arrived at Put-ney on Monday, February 26, and since that time have been practicing daily on the Thames. Crowds of sightseers each day Thames. Crowds of sightseers each day thronged both banks of the river when the men were out and the boat houses of the two universities were a constant center of attraction. The crews were out generally twice a day, and both crews have frequently rowed the full course as a racing pace. During these trials Oxford obtained a good martow paths, bridges river banks and other quently the dark blue was a strong favorite in the betting today and durnig the past

The Oxford crew improved very much in form and speed single its arrival at Putney and showed that it was composed of a powerful and even pulling lot of men. On the other hand, the light blue rowed very neatly and prettily, but during the trial work on the river it was seen that they were wanting in quick work and required a longer finish. A coach of the Cantabs did his utmost to remedy these defects, and it was believed that he had been to a great degree successful. As regards condition, the Camoridge men appeared to be well able to stand all the work required of them and were not looked upon as overtrained.

In the Cambridge boat four of the men had previously rowed in the interuniversity, while Oxford had five old hands in its boat Of the Oxford crew, the largest number were New college men, four of the oarsmen halling from that college, three others from Magdelen college, one from Brazenose college and one from University college. H. B. Cotton of Magdelen again took the bow oar in the Oxford boat, but the Dark Blues had a new stroke in C. M. Pitman of New college. In the Cambridge boat, T. Glewes of Third Trinity pulled stroke, the same posi-tion which he occupied in last year's race The Cambridge crew had a new bow oar and a new coxswain. The names and weights of the rival eights were as follows:

	Martin.	
1	H. B. Cotton (bow)Magdalen10 stone	
		1 lb.
	W. B. StewartBrazenose13 stone	
	J. A. Morrison	6.1b.
	E. G. TewMagdalen13 stone	7 1b.
•	T. H. E. Stretch New	
e ili	W. E. CrummNew12 stone	
Ų.	C. M. Pitman (stroke).New11 stone	13 lb.
	L. Portman (coxsw'n). University 9 stone	0 lb.
	CAMBRIDGE.	
	A. H. FinchTrinity10 stone	7.16.
bil	N. W. PaineThird Trinity.11 stone	2 lb.
	Str C. Ross	
	H. M. Bland Third Trinity.11 stone	10 lb.
	L. A. E. Ollivant Third Trinity 13 stone	6 lb.
301	C. T. Fog# Elliott Trinity hall 11 stone	9 lb.
	R. O. Kerrison Third Trinity.12 stone	O Ib.
	T. G. Lewis (stroke) Third Trinity.12 stone	3 lb.
я	F. C. Begg (coxswain). Trinity 8 stone	2 lb.
	Mr. R. C. Lehman was the principal	Ox-
31	ford coach and Mr. C. W. Moore was	
МI	principal Cambridge coach for the e	
Ü	The reserve men were : C. W. N. Gr.	aham
	(new) for Oxford and N. A. Game (First
9)	Trinity) for Cambridge.	
4		
D7	DARK BLUES' ALL THE WAY	

Oxford won the toss and took the Surrey side of the river. The start was made at 9:20, Cambridge getting away first with a pretty forty-two-to-the-minute gait and Ox-ford starting with a long and steady forty stroke. The advantage to Cambridge was soon lost, for off the creek, which was reached in 1 minute 11 seconds, the boats were even. At the soap works Oxford had the lead, though a grand race was being pulled. Cambridge being less than half a length behind. Both crews were rowing a steady thirty-six-to-the-minute stroke. Craven steps there was a marked contrast observable between the two crews. The Dark Blues were working like clockwork and the Cantabs were already pulling in a short and scratchy manner. Their boat hung between each stroke and at the steps Oxford was a few feet ahead.

Both crews were well over toward the Surrey shore and, as the one-mile tree was passed, 4 minutes and 25 seconds after the start, Oxford led by three-quarters of a length. Here the Cambridge crew spurted and pulled up in spite of their wild steering and succeeded in gefting within half a length of the Oxford boat. But Oxford put a little more speed into their boat and drew away.

Opposite the lead mills and nearing Hammersmith bridge Oxford put on a beautiful spurt in order to have the honor of being first to pass under the bridge, and this honor the Dark Blues won handlily, driving their long shell under the bridge a full length ahead of Cambridge. The time of passing Hammersmith bridge was 8 minutes 16 seconds from the start.

The gallant Dark Blues pulling strongly.

The gallant Dark Blues pulling strongly and finely started to finish the second half of the race with Carbbridge apparently a beaten crew. Af Thorncroft's works Ox-ford seemed to have the race so well in hand that they eased up and yet increased their lead to about four lengths. Here, however, the Cambridge men made a splendid spurt and, cheered on by their supporters, suc-ceeded in cutting down Oxford's lead to about three lengths at the Devonshire meadows. The next point was Barnes' railway bridge, and there Oxford was leading by a clear four lengths, in spite of the efforts of the Cambridge crew, who were ap-

parently demoralized. Finally Oxford passed the winning lin-Mortlake, a winner by three and a half lengths, in 21 minutes, 39 seconds. The race

of last year was won in 18 minutes, 45 seconds, and by two lengths.

In spite of the apparently long gap at the winning line it was a fine race. Oxford showed rare pulling power and, after passing Hammersmith bridge, seemed to leave the Cambridge crow as those the heavy of Cambridge crew as though the boat of latter was at anchor. Considerable enthusiasm was aroused when the Cambridge crew made their spurt as the boats were making for the Devonshire meadows.

It was a beautiful exhibition of rowing under discouraging circumstances, but there was not that degree of machine work in the Cambridge boat which was exhibited by their opponents. The Cambridge shell rolled

badly, and at the end of the spurt at the Devonshire meadows it was evident that all the life was out of the Cambridge stroke. Reedy Superior at All Points. CLEVELAND, O., March 17 .- Pat Reedy, champion middleweight of the southern states, met Elmer Johnson, a Michigan

heavy weight, in a glove fight last night.
Reedy proved himself to be a fighter and outclassed his man in science, experience and hitting power. The fight lasted six rounds and resulted in Reedy's favor.
Porter of Minneapolis and Moody of St. Paul fought a six-round draw as a curtain raiser.

Joe Drew of Little Rock and Gus Brown of

Hot Springs, bantams, are matched to fight to a finish on March 30. Stanton Abbott Changes Dates

CHICAGO, March 17 .- Billy Myer has received word from Stanton Abbott, England's champion lightweight, that his match with Denny in England has been postponed until May 10, which would necessitate the canceling of the date to meet Myer in Chicago May 19. The Chicago fight will probably take place the last of May.

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

Buda Pesth has an underground electric

An electric vapor lamp has been invented. Our telephone exchanges represent \$100,-Uncle Sam's electric industries represent

an investment of \$720,000,000. A singular scheme of electric lighting is about to be carried out in Antwerp. Water is to be distributed from steam pumping stations at a pressure of 775 pounds a square inch, and used to drive dynamos in small district stations by means of turbines. These are to supply the local consumers through a is figured out that the cost of coal per 16

candle-power an hour will be only 21/2 cents. A clever design has been brought cut for enabling electric light to be thrown on the music board of a plane, ever when no street mains are available. The lamps project from the front of the plane in the usual way. but the portable battery from which the current is derived, a switch and the necessary electrical connections, are placed be essary electrical connections, are placed behind the music board. This is done by making the music board slope at a more pronounced angle, but it does not otherwise interfere with the working of the plane. The whole of the front can be lifted out, including the battery and the lamps, leaving the interior free for tuning as usual. leaving the interior free for tuning as usual A lithanode battery is used, which, once in position, can be securely fastened with lock and key.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Tempetuous Experience of the Bark Mont-

gomery Castle. NEW YORK, March 17.—The steamer Voga, which arrived here today from Portuguese ports, and the Azores brought the full story of the bark Montgomery Castle, which left this port with a cargo of oil on January 27 and put in at Fayal, in the Azores, recently, with the captain, first officer, second officer and seven of the crew missing, the ten men having been drowned in a storm which the bark encountered a short time before. The Voga had been sighted some days before by a passing vessel, drifting helplessly about, and a party of sallors went to rescue her. The survivors of the crew reported that their comrades were lost near the island of Pleo, in the Azores. A tremendous sea boarded the vessel, washing off everything moveable from the deck and smashing in the cabin. The loss of life was not discovered until the waters subsided, and then not a trace of the men was seen. Only six of the crew were left, and these were mostly boys. Not an officer had been saved. To aggravate matters, the compass and all other nautical instruments had also been washed overboard. The bark was \$71 tons burden and the captain who commanded her was Azores, recently, with the captain, first offlthe captain who commanded her was named Bones

A Fee that Was Not Escaped. An eminent French surgeon, who arranges his scale of fees according to the means of his patients, not long ago told one of his visitors that he could not charge him less than 30,000 francs for a certain difficult oper The applicant retired in amazement, and was not seen again in the private consulting room of the famous prac-Some time afterwards a servant man in stylish livery, and clean shaven, pre-sented himself at the hospital which is attended by our surgeon, and was acco dated with a bed in one of the wards. The surgeon took the case in hand and paid several visits to the honest valet. When he was so far recovered that he could leave the hospital, Dr. X. sent for him and said:

"I knew you very well from the first; you put on your servant's livery in order to save 30,000 francs. You will now please to hand over this amount in charity to the 'Assistance Publique,' otherwise I shall bring the affair under public notice." The poor baron was forced to submit.

has now betaken himself to his seat in the country, to practise economy and allow his moustache—sacrificed, alas, in vain—time to grow again.

Fought Over Drinks.

There were lively times at Green's saloon 1413 Farnam street, at 10 o'clock last night. Two men, one of whom was Thomas Cur tain, entered and at once began to make things hum. They ordered enough drinks to make both of them drunk, were they not already, and then a dispute arose between them as to who should pay for them. They decided to settle it by fighting and at once began. Mr. Green, who is a cripple, en-deavored to separate them, but the only satisfaction he got was a blow in the face that cut him severely. He bled profusely. Curtain was arrested, but the other man

Paid the Money in Court. NEW YORK, March 17 .- Judge Dugro of he superior court has decided against Peter de Lacy in his action to recover a certain de Lacy in his action to recover a certain large per cent of the profits of the contract for building the South Side Alley Elevated road of Chicago from Colonel Alfred T. Wolcott. The amount of honey that Colonel Delacy spent was indefinite and was supposed to have been considerably above \$109.000. Delacy loaned Wolcott \$10,000 when the company was organized to build the road. Delacey said that for loaning the money without security he was to get a certain per cent of the gains. Wolcott denied that he did more than loan the money at interest, Wolcott paid the \$10,000 in court.

WASHINGTON, March 17.-The Agricultural department has issued a circular, to be sent to all railroad presidents in the be sent to all railroad presidents in the United States, offering suggestions for the co-operation in the good roads movement. Many of the railroads have made concessions in transporting road materials, ranging from half rates to free carriage. Others have offered to carry the freight at the bare cost of hauling whenever a general road improvement is undertaken. It is suggested the latter plan be adopted. The method of computing the cost, it is cited could be defined and a board constituted for adjusting the rates to be granted in accordance with local conditions. cordance with local conditions

At San Francisco-Arrived-Walla Walla, R. P. Rithet, Maydawn, Topgallant, Adolph Harboe, Catharine, Sudden, Hoaquim, Sem Harboe, Catharine, Sudden, Hoaquim, Seminole. Cleared—Australia, for Honolulu; Montserrat, for Nanalmoo; Undaunted, for Queenstown; Glenbrook, for Queenstown; Alex McNeil, for Nanaimoo; Sumatra, for Nanaimoo; Schooner Robert Lewers, for Honolulu. Departed—Charmer, for New York; Emma Claudian, for Honolulu.

At Naples—Arrived—Weiser, from New York

Movements of Sea Going Vessels March 17.

At London-Arrived-Lydian Monarch. At New York-Arrived-Campania, from Liverpool; Spree, from Genoa. Chinese Registration.

WASHINGTON, March 17.-Secretary Carlisle has submitted to congress an estinate for an additional appropriation of mate for an additional appropriation of \$10,000 for carrying out the Chinese registration act. The commissioner of internal revenue said it would not have been necessary to ask for this additional appropriation had the Chinese promptly availed themselves of the facilities prepared for registration on January 1, but for some reason nearly the whole of January was allowed to pass without any attention being paid to the matter by those most interested.

There are 4,278 teachers on the "1 of the sublic schools of Chicago, and their monthly salaries aggregate \$320,351.

CRIFFO SMOTHERS IKE WEIR

Smooth Belfast Spider Meets a Man Who is His Master.

WAS NOT IN THE GAME AT ANY TIME

Young Man from the Antipodes Did Not Give the Clown a Chance-Knocked Down Nine Times In One Short Round.

CHICAGO, March 17 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-Inspector Shea hammered his silver-headed cane furiously on the pine floor of a sixteen-foot ring at the Second Regiment armory tonight and ordered the glove contest between young Griffo and Ike O'Neal Weir to cease. In his estimation it was too brutal to continue. This happened while the third round was

scarcely a minute old. "The Belfast Spider" was in the game at no stage of it, He seemed utterly unable to land on Griffo, who tantalizingly danced out of reach of his opponent's harmless, but well meant blows, Alfred Griffiths again demonstrated that he is a wonder. He did not act like the same chap who boxed with George Lavinge in the same building a few weeks ago. He was really in something like condition, and as streng us a young buil. The Spider had no chance to cut up any of his famous monkey shines. Griffo had him going almost from the start. The canva-flooring in the ring had to be removed be The canvas fore the boxers would go on. At best the ring was a slipshod affair. The armory probably never held a larger crowd. There was not an inch of room and the atmosphere was suffocating. Inspector Shea and a detail from the central station occupied seats close to the ringside. In the crowd were scores of aldermen and every sport who had the price was there. It was so hot that hundreds of men and boys sat in their shirt sleeves.

It was after 10 o'clock when the loos canvas was ripped out of the ring. Griffo. who wore blue trunks, climbed through the ropes and was wildly cheered. Weir, who wore green tights, a black shirt and red stockings, also received an ovation. Weir looked as if trained a bit too fine. Griffo was seconded by Steve O'Donnell, Sam Fitz-patrick and Jack Costello, while Solly Smith and Harry Gilmore did honors for the "Spider." Jerry Daly held the watch for Griffo and Malachi Hogan for Weir. George Siler was the referee. Siler was the referee.

Griffo wore a bandage around his left

wrist. His flesh was clear and firm and he looked like a fighter. The gloves, four-ounce affairs, were quickly donned, and it was seen from the start that Weir was outclassed. He began to cut a slashing pace, but, to his disgust, found that well-intended blows failed to connect. Griffo jumped around like a dancing master. Every now and then he let go his left and he always landed. Weir became desperate and attempted a hurricane mixup, in which he got the short end of the bargain. "He can't hit him at all," shouted a score of voices. And Weir couldn't. The round ended decidedly in Griffo's favor. It was evident that the Belfast Spider had tackled the wrong man.

The second round was a rusher. Weir came up smiling, but as weak as a drunken sailor, Griffo had him going soon with right and left-hand swings in the neck, Weir made a vicious uppercut, falling three feet short. Then Griffo's mit tickled him on the jaw and he rolled in a heap on the floor. The Spider was going fast. As fast as Weir staggered to his feet the Australian sent him down. Weir was too excited to take advantage of time. been keeled over five times in succession but came back as gamely as a man could. When he went down the sixth time he waited until the referee counted seven. A second later he was again sprawling on the floor. Once again and again he was floored. This time, the eighth knock down of round two. he took full advantage of his time. Griffo call of time saved the Bostonian from a clean

knock out. The end came early in the third. had hardly received a blow and was not in the least winded. He warded off Weir's wild rushes handily. Then he let loose his left. Weir sank down, but was up in an instant, only to receive another crushing blow. Inspector Shea commenced to pound with his cane, but the referee did not hear him. As Weir went down for the third time, Shea

attracted Siler's attention.
"This fight must stop," he said.
The crowd howled and sent up three cheers for Griffo. There was no decision, but Griffo received the winner's end of the purse.

EDUCATIONAL. There is a young school teacher in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, named Hadstone, who is said to be a cousin of W

An effort is being made by the faculty to bring about a religious awakening in Will-iams college, and union meetings of all the classes are held every evening. The corner-stone of the new Industrial

building at the Colorado Deaf and Blind institute at Colorado Springs was laid on Thursday with appropriate ceremonies The death of Rufus S. Frost, which took clace in Chicago last week, brought another heavy loss to Wellesley college, this being the fifth vacancy which has occurred in the

board of trustees since the death of Bishop

Brooks. Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins of San Franisco has retired from the position of regent of the California State university after cupying it twenty-six years, the whole life of the institution. Judge Charles W. Slack suc-

ceeds him. The new Coburn library of Colorado col-lege was dedicated March 14. President Harper of Chicago university delivered the oration and President Taylor of Vassar college made an address. The building is the

gift of N. P. Coburn of Newton, Mass. At a meeting of the Hartford Board of Overseers it was voted to concur with the president and fel-lows in the following appointments: George Martin Lane, as pope professor of Latin emeritus; Henry Lee, William S. Bigelow and Arthur A. Carey, trustees of the museum of fine arts; Morris H. Morgan, member of the council of the library; Frank Irwin, instructor in mathematics, and George F. Newton, as instructor in designing and drawing in the Lawrence scientific school.

A Brother's Portrait.

Texas Siftings: "Look heah, boss, Texas Sittings: "Look hean, boss, i wants yer ter make a picter ob my brudder," said Jim Webster, an Austin darkey, to one of the leading photographers.
"All right, bring on your brother."
"I can't, boss. He has done gone away las' winter an' I doan know whar he is."

'Perhaps you have got an old photograph

"I hasn't got no picter of him, but I reckon I has sumfin at home which mout do Jim disappeared and after a while returned with a document. The photographer began to read: 'To the sheriff and all peace officers of Travis county, greeting: You are hereby commanded to arrest—' Why, what's

'Dat am de dockerment de sheriff served on my brudder befoah he done gone and lit out. I couldn't find no ole photograph, but dat's de dockerment what made him git, so s'pose you mount take his picture from dat ar' "No. Jim, great progress has been made in photography, but we have not got that far yet," replied the artist.

Prosperous Times for Him. New York Herald: "You may complain of the times," said a Wall street man the other day to a friend, "but they are prosperous days to a fellow I know." "Prosperous days!" remarked the other, hast. "Why how in the world can any one successful when everything is so dull? "That's just the point," replied the other. He prospers when things are dull. He's an

exception to the general rule; but then, you must know, he's a scissors grinder." How the Judge Saved Himself. Judge Denson is one of the best known

a southerner to the Globe-Democrat. "When the trouble was imminent he made a great many speeches, in which he ridiculed the idea that there could be any outcome of a war between the sections but a favorable one for the south. War was declared and the Judga 'made' a strong speech, in which he said that the southern people could whip the Yankees with popguns. He was sanguine and hopeful throughout the four years' struggle, and could scarcely credit the news that Lee had surrendered. After the struggle had ended the judge was a candidate for congress, and made a very sanguine prophecy as to the success of the party in the campaign. Upon one occasion he had made the statement that he would stake his political reputation upon the outcome, when a voice from the audience interrupted him: 'Judge, didn't you say that we could whip the Yankees with popguns? After a moment's hesitation the Judge replied: Yes, I did say it, and I say so yet. They wouldn't give us a chance. The scoundrels wouldn't fight us that way.' The crowd cheered, and the judge had saved

Twenty Thousand Steers in a Jack Pot-They talk about the big games of poker on the lower Mississippi before the war, but they would not approach the games of the cattle kings of Texas fifteen years ago, when a man with but a single million of dollars was counted as poor. In those days men owned whole counties, and thousands of cattle worth \$20 to \$30 a head. They came to conventions in St. Louis with spe-cial palace cars, and played poker all the way. I was present on one of those trips when four men played with chips representing a \$20 steer, and to open a jack pot for \$100 was not uncommon. All four of the players were millionaires,

and hands were running well. Finally a jack pot was opened for 1,000, and one man stayed. The drew one card, the stayer stood pat. The opener betting was lively, 1,000 steers at a time, until the opener called, with chips representing \$460,000 on the table. It was won by ing \$460,000 on the table. It was won by the man who stayed, with four aces in his hand, opposed to the four kings, with which it had been opened. The man who lost is still prominent in Texas. but his financial affairs are hopelessly involved. The who won it died poor five years ago.

Decline of Whaling.

The whale fishery was at one time an enormous industry in the United States. It reached its height in 1854, when 602 ships reached its height in 1854, when 602 ships and barks, twenty-eight brigs, and thirty-eight schooners, with a total tonnage of 208,399, were engaged in it. By 1876 the fleet had dwindled down to 169 vessels, and it is doubtful if fifty are now at sea. The introduction of kerosene and the increasing scarcity of whales seem to be the causes of

this decline Some remarkable voyages were made in the old days. "The Pioneer" of New Lon-don sailed in June, 1884, for Davis stratt and Hudson's bay, returning in September, 1865, with 1,391 barrels of oil and 22,650 pounds of bone, valued at \$150,000. In 1847 the "Envoy" of New Bedford was sold to be broken up, but her purchaser refitted her and she made a voyage worth \$132,450. On the other hand, a vessel made a five years' voyage, and on her return the captain's lay was only \$85. But, as the Nantucket captain, whose vessel returned from a three years' voyage as clean as she went out, remarked: "She ain't got a bar'l o' ile—but she's had a mighty fine sail!"

Plowed Under.

Indianapolis Journal: "I see you got another hired man," said the man who had been away. "Yas," said Mr. Halcede, "I hev. Bill, he

"Buried around hereabouts?" "Wal," answered Mr. Halcede, waving his hand in a comprehensive way, "I guess he's sorter plowed under around here. Tried to blow up some stumps an' didn't git out of the way quick enough."

His Training. Puck: Jinks-What made Knifely such a

skinflint in his old age? Filkins-Well, he began life as a policeman; there he learned not to pay for his drinks; he then became an assemblyman; that taught him not to pay fare; and when finally became a mil not to pay his taxes. There wasn't much left but the debt of nature.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Poorman mine in Coeur d'Alene county, Idaho, has been sold to English capitalists for \$500,000.

A would-be robber at Great Falls, Mont. was arrested by a policeman yesterday while he was trying to hold up a jewelry store. A terrific wind storm swept over Dickinson county, Kansas, last evening, doing con-siderable damage. Much-needed rain fell. Yesterday the state rested its case in the Banker Little murder trial at Olathe, Kan.,

and the attorneys for the defendant occu-pted the day in making an open statement Twelve miles southwest of Enid. Okl., Friday night two children were killed by the caving in of their dugout home, while the remainder of the family of nine narrowly escaped with their lives.

Rev. Dr. Levi, rabbi of the Court Street synagogue, New Haven, yesterday delivered a sermon attacking Governor Morris' fast day proclamation, declaring that the anniversary was fast day only in the sense of The Young Men's Christian association building, at the northwest corner of Ninth

and Locust streets, Kansas City, was sold at auction yesterday to the trustees of the estate of George S. Pepper of Philadelphia for \$40,000. The attorneys of Mrs. Sallie E. Hillmon, at the hearing of the injunction proceedings against Superintendent of Insurance Snider, brought before Circuit Judge J. B. Johnson of Shawnee county, Kansas, will raise a question as to Johnson's legal right to hold his position on the bench, he having re-cently been appointed by the United States circuit court to be a special master in chan-cery in the Santa Fe receivership case,

What is Eczema?

and it is claimed that he cannot properly

It is an agony of agonies.

A torture of tortures. It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance.

It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles filled with an acrid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw excoriated skin.

No part of the human skin is exempt. It tortures, disfigures and humil-

iates more than all other skin diseases combined.

Tender babies are among its most numerous victims. They are often born with it.

Sleep and rest are out of the question.

Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail, even to relieve. If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.

A single application is often suffi-

cient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy CUTICURA works wonders because

It not only cures but

it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

Bold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA. 50c.; HOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DICE AND CREE. CORP., Hole Props., Hoston. "All about the black of Ricod" mailed free. lawyers at the Alabama bar, and at the time of the war was an ardent secessionist," said